

THE HULA YIELDS ITS FIRST FRUITS

By D. BLAV

It is the peculiar composition of the reclaimed soil of the Hula that prompted the Government, the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund to found the Hula Authority which has undertaken the preparation and cultivation of 20,000 of the area's 60,000 dunams.

Containing as it does a high percentage of organic matter, Hula soil demands, among other things, an irrigation method that will prevent the upper layers from becoming waterlogged, and cultivation methods that will reduce sinking to the minimum. Our farmers have had no experience with this type of soil, the machinery best adapted to it demands heavy investment, and the exploitation of the raw materials of the Hula, such as its peat, will require control.

For all these reasons, it was decided to set aside roughly half of the combined area of the lake and swamp for cultivation by the Hula Authority with the best methods available.

Two Districts

Of the remaining 20,000 dunams, 11,000 will go to make up the natural reserve, and the rest is being made available to settlements in the area that are short of land. Of the 30,000 dunams leased by the J.N.F. to the new Authority (in which the Government owns 50 per cent of the shares, the Agency 30 and the J.N.F. 20), 7,000 are already under cultivation, and the rest, half in the bed of Lake Hula proper, which is due to disappear by 1958. All 30,000 dunams, however, have been surveyed and divided into two districts. In the one, consisting of 16,000 dunams including the Lake proper, organic matter content is about 40 per cent, so that the soil can be irrigated by sprinkling, flooding, etc. The remaining 14,000, however, are peat, with an organic matter content of 70 to 80 per cent, which presents a whole series of special problems.

First is the fact that there is no horizontal ground water flow through peat. The water can only seep in from the bottom, and is held by the peat as in a huge sponge, the water table rising and falling with the evaporation rate and other conditions. Any water spilled on the surface remains there, choking the plant roots and causing rot and plant diseases because it cannot make its way down through the soil and allow air to reach the roots.

"Sugarman Method"

A way out of this dilemma is afforded by subsoil irrigation, developed by an American Jew by the name of Sugarman. He employed it successfully on large peat areas which he has farmed, and it has proved equally useful in the Hula.

Instead of being supplied to the plants at ground level, the water is fed to them, in deep furrows, spaced 15 to 20 cm. apart at a depth just below the given crop's root level, to which it then seeps up. Pumped into the furrows, the water is allowed to stand in them for 24 hours, then drains off into a network of 60-centimetre-wide ditches spaced 100 metres apart, which will lead to the Hula canals and thence to the Jordan, for re-use in the Negev.

Since the soil surface remains dry, subsoil irrigation does not interfere with cultivation. What is more, water



First Ploughing in the reclaimed peat lands

losses due to evaporation are much lower, and weed seeds are not carried along the surface. Large areas can be irrigated at one time, with one man easily able to manage 400 dunams. The method cannot, of course, be applied to

of its vegetation and of the upper layer of peat with the plant seeds and roots that it contains, is to set it on fire, but such fires are difficult to keep under control unless an abundance of water is available.

ed swamp lands by the Hula Authority this year are only a beginning. By next season the entire central and northern portions of the Hula — 15,000 dunams in all — will be under crops, and the remaining 15,000 dunams, consisting largely of what is the Lake today, will be made ready for cultivation the following year by emptying the lake and preparing its bottom for irrigation.

The total cost over three or four years of preparing the area for cultivation and irrigation, is estimated at about 11.4m. more or less evenly divided between the 14,000 dunams of peat areas and the 16,000 dunams of mineral soils. Another 11.2m. is being spent on buildings, equipment, surveying, and bridges.

Profitable Crops

The crops to be grown on these 20,000 dunams are expected to bring in an estimated 11.2m. annually, on the basis of this year's experience, yields are five per cent higher than average on Hula soil. Cultivation costs, on the other hand, should be at least five per cent lower — partly because the soil's high organic content does away with the need for nitrogenous fertilizer, but mainly because of the fantastically low cost of the water, which runs to a few pence per cubic metre. The 30,000 dunams are expected to use up at least 33m. cubic metres of water a year, nearly all of which will be used profitably, since after each irrigation the excess will drain into the Jordan. Due to a high degree of mechanization, farming the entire area is not expected to require more than 175,000 man-days of work per year, calling for an ultimate total of 700 workers.

What will these men and machines grow? There is no detailed section-by-section rotation plan as yet, but pri-



Cotton is planted on the virgin soil

ordinary mineral soils with their horizontal water flow. The Authority faces other problems as well. One is that the surface of the peat areas is sinking at a rate of 10 to 20 cm. a year (which can be reduced by proper cultivation methods) making it difficult to put up sheds or buildings on it. Another is the dense vegetation of the bog lands, the extirpation of which demands tremendous efforts.

The method that is usually employed to clear such land

By MOLLY BAR-DAVID

THE ingathered dishes of Israel will take a bow at the forthcoming (September 24) Magen David festa at the Jerusalem Sports Club and the patronage of the wife of H. E. Jorge Garcia Granados, the Minister of Guatemala. Samples of dishes which came to Israel with our immigrants will be given to all who come to enjoy an eating experience that takes the guest on a trip around the world's kitchens. There will be prizes and com-

Cooking with a Foreign Accent

petitions for the most glamorous cakes, for the best entrées, for the most elegant rice dishes, Jewish dishes will be featured, both for the Sabbath and for festivals, in which not only housewives will show their culinary art, but some of the biggest and best hotels will proudly exhibit their "specialties of the house," all in a carnival atmosphere of epicurean adventure.

Here are but a few of the good things that will be served at the "Food of the Nation" buffet at this festive affair.

Turk Kahvesi
(Turkish Coffee)

All the coffee at the Magen David Party has been donated by the Guatemalan Government, and will be served Turkish style: 1 tsp. best ground coffee, 2 cups, granulated sugar. Cold water to fill cup. This is made in a *fajana*, a small long-handled metal pot. Pour in the powdered coffee, sugar, and enough cold water to fill a demitasse cup. Place on fire and bring to a quick boil three times in succession. Serve very hot. This is the recipe for a single serving.

Rumanian Peppers

6 large fleshy green peppers, 1/2 cup Olive oil, Lemon juice of 1 lemon or vinegar, 3 cloves Garlic, Salt and pepper to taste.

Take six meaty peppers and roast over an open flame.

(either on a toaster or by holding up with a fork) until the skins are blistered and browned. Wash off the skins under cold running water. Remove stems and seeds (or leave them if you are vitamin-conscious). Make a dressing of half a cup of olive oil, mixed with two cloves, chopped garlic, salt and pepper to taste and the juice of a lemon or vinegar. Pour over the peppers. Allow to marinate for a few hours if possible. Serve cold. Keeps very well in the refrigerator for days.

Baghdadi Burghul
(burghul) Kubbah

1 cup, burghul (ground cracked wheat), 1/2 cup flour, Olive or vegetable oil, 1 onion, 1 kilo chopped beef, ground pine kernels, Seasoning of salt and red pepper, Water.

This is a dish which many Orientals and Sephardic people prepare in different ways, but the following is a common method. Mix the burghul with salt, a few grains of red pepper (go easy here — it's hot!) and a little flour at a time, add warm water just to moisten until a pliable dough is formed. Set aside. Make filling as follows: Fry one chopped onion in oil, add half a kilo of ground meat and finely ground pine kernels. Season with salt and pepper. Fill dough and fry in deep hot fat until a golden brown. Serve immediately.

Bokharan Pilau

3 large onions, 1 green pepper, 1 kilo beef cut in cubes,

and oil and add salt and enough water to make a pliable dough. Set aside. Make filling as above. Cut out each piece of pastry separately. Fill with meat and put aside. Prepare a pan with oil which must be well heated. Fry filled pastries until golden brown. Serve immediately or keep warm for about one hour in a warm oven.

Lithuanian Herring

1 large salt herring, soaked overnight, 2 hard-boiled eggs, 1 apple, peeled, 1 onion, 2 eggs, Lemon juice, 2 teps. sugar, Dash of cinnamon, 2 teps. vegetable oil, 2 teps. bread crumbs, Black pepper to taste.

Put all the ingredients through a meat chopper or chop in a wooden bowl. Mix well. Refrigerate. Serve on lettuce as first course, garnished with tomato, green onions and egg slices, or spread on crackers as a canapé.

Eilat Fish for Succot

This special dish is being prepared by the King David Hotel's chef from fish caught and air-freighted from Eilat for the occasion. The recipe is still a secret: you'll have to come and get it.

Jerusalem Bourrekes

Pastry: 3 cups flour, 3 teps. butter or oil, depending on filling, 1 tsp. salt, Water.

Filling: One fried onion, chopped fine, mixed with fried chopped beef and salt and pepper to taste.

To make pastry, mix flour

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AMERICAN SCENE

Hire-Purchased Plenty

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — My wife and I burst out laughing the other day when we heard a fiery political orator describe how Americans were getting poverty stricken under the Republican Administration.

Houses are expected to have refrigerators built in, central heating of course, automatic washing machines and driers, a sink that takes care of the garbage, so that you need not cart it out, and simply miraculous dishwashers that polish the glasses in a way unknown to the cloth-and-perasperation school.

No Cash, Please

I cannot quote prices because they are often unobtainable. Things do not cost a certain amount in America, they cost so much a week. And on more than one occasion I drew a blank look when I said I wanted to pay cash. Paying cash, by the way, is treated as slightly anti-social. At least, that is what one's first impressions are. If you have money in the bank you are considered a less solid a citizen than if you have borrowed vast sums and are paying your installments regularly.

I found this out when I tried to get a credit card for petrol. This is a miraculous piece of pasteboard which enables you to drive into any service station anywhere in the United States and get petrol without paying cash. The bill comes,

tidily itemised, monthly. But it is difficult to get a credit card unless you already owe money somewhere else and are known to be regular with your instalment payments. I explained that I did not like buying on instalments, and was told by the college student working part-time as a petrol station attendant that if everyone behaved as I did, the whole system of sales would slump sharply, there would be another 1929 stock market crash, a world depression, and the Communists would win! I hastened to buy a vacuum cleaner on the instalment plan, feeling that I was striking a blow for freedom.

Deep-Freeze Education

Having thus established my credit, I was besieged by salespersons that is what they call them here — eager to help me strike some more blows at Mr. Khrushchev. One female salesperson spent three hours explaining to me how a deep-freeze machine would educate my children. And I don't have to put them in the deep-freeze to achieve that, either. The firm represented by this salesperson installs your freezer, packs it with food, and keeps replenishing it. For this service you pay less than you would at a supermarket. The firm makes its profit by saving on overheads — no shops, no parking lots. In two years, you've bought your freezer, you've bought your petrol without paying cash. The bill comes,

of seven, you save \$20,000 thereby educating your children. I'm still thinking about it.

I have been offered three free lubrications for my car; four free car washes, enough hardware to start me on the slippery path of "Do-It-Yourself," 10 per cent discount on my first cash purchase of clothes; four firms have offered to clean my clothes free, another wants me to have coal or fuel oil — just to get acquainted. And so the list goes on. Without paying any money, just so that I get to know their establishment, people are pressing me to have a facial treatment, bottles of vitamins, even a funeral at a discount.

Best of all, a bank with many branches, offers to put a dollar into any account which I can open with only one dollar. I have been considering taking a day off and going from branch to branch, putting a dollar in each — 37 in all — and seeing the sums doubled in one day. I could then withdraw the 74 dollars, move to another town and start again. A lawyer with an office near to mine says it is legal.

24-Hour Salesmen

The intensity of the sales techniques is unbelievable, and so the amount of trouble a salesman will take. He is willing to come at any time, late at night, to try to make a deal that might not come off.

The fantastic part of all this to me is that it has no catch — apart from the exorbitant rates of interest on instalment buying. Buy if you are buying for cash. You are protected by a whole series of organizations. A merchant who swindles a customer is blacklisted. This seems so frightening a fate that you can actually buy a chicken, eat it, and get your money back simply by saying that the fowl was tough. The system apparently works, with everyone buying more and more without ever paying fully — reselling or trading in to buy something bigger and better. This, it seems to me, may be one reason for the inflexible missionary spirit the Americans show in praising their free enterprise system and for failing to understand that it might not be applicable elsewhere.

Chief Rabbis' Wives Entertain in Succot



Chief Rabbi Herzog selects the wines after the Succot table has been set. Photos by Hirschbain

LIKE all Israel home-makers, the wives of Israel's Chief Rabbis placed the emphasis on cheerful, colourful succot and traditional cooking during the present holiday.

The booths in both homes were constructed on balconies with plenty of foliage, fruits



Rabbanit Nissim adds her special "rekikim," last touch before the Succot meal.

and flowers. Mrs. Herzog added to her succot droppings which were disqualifying for the religious observances of succot, but which provide pleasant colour and aroma for the succot decoration.

With no special foods associated with succot, either in the Ashkenazi or Sephardi tradition, the Rabbanit Herzog, wife of the Ashkenazi

Chief Rabbi, and Rabbanit Nissim, wife of the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Elchon LeZion, loaded their holiday tables with the traditional foods, beautifully cooked and carefully served.

In the homes of both Chief Rabbis, this was a family holiday. Four guests, including the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, joined Rabbi and Mrs. Nissim and their seven children for the "first night" meal in the succot. Chief Rabbi Herzog and Mrs. Herzog had at their guests their two sons and their wives, four grandchildren and several friends.

The menu in both succot reflected the different culinary backgrounds of Israel's two chief communities.

Mrs. Herzog began with gefilte fish, continued with chicken noodle soup and for the main course roast chicken with side dishes of potatoes, peas and carrots and of course a salad. For dessert she served various flavours of jelly whipped up with the white of an egg.

Mrs. Nissim's was a small round pastry filled with a spicy peppered mixture of chicken, onion, carrots and raisins. Clear chicken broth came next. Mrs. Nissim prepared a variety of main dishes, including fried fish, rice cooked in tomato sauce and fried eggplant. The first of these is fried with onion, tomatoes,

grated carrots. It is prepared in layers like a cake, with the peel of tomatoes used to separate the layers.

In the rice dish, the rice is fluffy and the grains well separated, and it is topped with fried carrots and raisins. It is prepared by first frying chicken fat with chopped onion, sprinkled with black pepper and tomato puree. Water is added, the rice is washed and "some salt" then added (like most veteran cooks, Mrs. Nissim indicates the quantity of salt by a motion of the hand rather than by a measure). The rice is cooked on a large flame until the water is absorbed, and then a small flame.

In frying eggplant, Mrs. Nissim added lemon juice and sugar to give the dish a sweet-sour taste. For dessert, Mrs. Nissim offered a fruit salad of melons and grapes, and Turkish coffee.

Wines and fruits in season were served with both meals, with halah provided at Rabbi Herzog's succot and rekikim, a kind of brittle pils, at the succot of Rabbi Nissim.

For the large numbers of visitors who will call on the Chief Rabbis during the holiday, Mrs. Nissim and Mrs. Herzog have prepared light refreshments of wine, lemonade and biscuits.

Particularly during the days of Succot and Simhat Torah, OSEB Ice Cream is an aid to every housewife and enriches the festive meals easily and in the shortest time. Your holiday guests too, whenever they drop in, will appreciate the delicious OSEB Ice Cream and what more can you offer your kids at Simhat Torah than the wonderful OSEB Ice Cream?

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Helena Rubinstein

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does not make a real winter... and the last shavur is not over yet. It is always good to refresh oneself with OSEB Ice Cream.

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SEPT. 23	1000	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris
SEPT. 23	1100	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris
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IN ancient times the ages
debated whether the
sacred represented a real
shelter or was only a sym-
bolic of ap-
LAW AND ritual protection.
LIBERTY It is that the
strength of a
nation resides equally in
its material might and in
the degree to which its
values are cherished and
jealously guarded by its
citizens.

Not least of such moral
sources of strength is that
of freedom of speech and
opinion, which in modern
times cannot be separated
from the freedom of the
Press. It is the privilege of
The Jerusalem Post to pub-
lish today letters from two
distinguished lawyers, the
Attorney General and a
teacher of political science,
giving their views on
certain legal aspects of the
freedom of the Press and
the law, a subject which
has been widely dis-
cussed in recent weeks.

The debate is being con-
ducted on two planes.
Quite naturally from their
point of view, the Attorney
General, and also the
certain extent Professor
Akzin, emphasize the im-
pact of the written law on
the problem of civil rights.
As long as these rights are
not endorsed by the State,
they are not enforceable,
says the Attorney General.
This may be true as far as
it goes, but it is no Pto-
lemy v. A.G. The use of
the right is subject to a
limitation imposed by the
law.

In this country, for in-
stance, a man has the right
to get drunk within his
four walls, but the State
will punish him when he
commits an offence "un-
der the influence," he has
the right to procreate as many
children as he likes, but he
must support them and
send them to school; he
may hold in private the
most subversive views, but
he must not attempt to
spread them or put them
into practice.

All these and many sim-
ilar rights exist, and no
question of enforcement
can affect this undeniable
fact. The State appears on
the scene only when it be-
comes necessary to limit
such rights in the interests
of society, or, as Mr. Jus-
tice Agranat put it in Pto-
lemy v. A.G.: "The use of
the right is subject to a
limitation imposed by the
law."

A closer study of this
process in the history of
law shows clearly the im-
portance of resistance on
the part of the citizen
against any unwarranted
encroachment on his per-
sonal life. It suffices to
mention that, in the judg-
ment quoted by the At-
torney General, the same
learned judge reminds us
that in England, until the
end of the 18th century,
every written criticism of
persons holding public of-
fice was classed as seditious.

It is on this higher plane
of debate, that the rights
and duties of the Press
appear most clearly, and
that the old struggle be-
tween Man and State must
go on in any democracy.
Freedom of the Press, of
course, is only a part of
freedom of expression in
general, but it is an in-
dispensable tool of modern
society for the simple rea-
son that the Press repre-
sents public opinion which,
together with Parliament
and the law courts, is an
effective safeguard of the
citizen against arbitrar-
y or tyrannical acts by its
rulers. Without freedom
and independence it cannot
fulfill its function in "the
free trade of opinions."

**BOKA ASKS BOYCOTT
OF GOVT SCHOOLS**
NICOSIA, Tuesday (Reuters).
The BOKA, underground
organization's leader, Di-
genis, in leaflets distributed in
Limassol last night appealed
to Cypriot Greek parents to
boycott Government-run
technical schools.
Parents sending their chil-
dren to these schools would
be considered traitors, he
said.

Meeting of Chinese C.P. in Peking Is First in 12 Years World's Biggest Communist Party Confers

By RAWLE KNOX

HONG KONG (APNS).—
The splendour of old Pe-
king and with a confidence
breed of incredible
achievement, the Chinese
Communist Party is now
holding its
Eighth National Party Con-
ference, and its first since
1944.

More than 1,200 delegates
representing 10,700,000 mem-
bers of the largest Communist
Party in the world have fore-
gathered in Peking for the
first time since 1944. The
delegates, representing 10
foreign Communist parties, in-
cluding a high-level delegation
from Russia, are attending.
It is a far but proud cry
from the first, in 1921, when
13 delegates representing 50
Chinese Communists met for
the first Party Congress in
Shanghai. Of those first, fur-
tive delegates, apart from Mao
Tse-tung, only Tung Pi-wu,
President of the Supreme
People's Court, remains on the
Party's Central Committee to-
day. That Shanghai meeting
was broken into by the police.
The Committee members fled
as the Kowloon in China, the
province where they completed
their agenda in a boat on the
Nanhai Lake.

In 1927, when the second
Party Congress was held in
Shanghai, its convening was
kept so secret that Mao Tse-
tung, though he arrived to take
part, never found the meeting
and missed the deliberations
altogether.
In 1956, the sixth Party
Congress had to be held in
Moscow because of the Com-
munist's failure to create a
safe base in China. Yet by
then there were 170 delegates
of 40,000 Party members.

Massive Success

The Party has survived its
crises and indeed grown fat
on them. It meets now in su-
perb control of the largest
nation on earth and solidly
backed by an army second in
size only to that of the Rus-
sians. Reports coming in
from every province indicate
that this year's harvest, de-
spite typhoon, flood and
drought, will be greater
than the record 1955 harvest;
and this can only mean that
Mao Tse-tung's decision to
speed up agricultural co-op-
erative work, whatever the re-
sult, has in fact proved
right, and that China can
again bank on the agrary
revolution as the mainstay
of its economic plan of
rapid industrialization.

The Congress has four
main items on its agenda:
first, a report on the work of
the Party Central Committee;
secondly, a report on the re-
vision of the Party constitu-
tion; thirdly, a directive on
the second Five-Year Plan for
the development of the na-
tional economy; and fourthly,
the election of the Party Cen-
tral Committee.
There are also likely to be
some firm words on Party
discipline and method. Four-



Long-Drum Dance is a favourite of the Yao people, one of China's minorities, who live in Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Hunan provinces. When Communism came to China three autonomous Yao county governments were set up in the province.

teen months ago, Mao Tse-
tung spoke warningly of the
need for firmer discipline in
a party that has grown too
large to be controlled abso-
lutely from the centre as in
the old days. If there is to
be decentralization — and this
is the current cry of Chinese
Communists — it goes with-
out saying that there must
be absolute loyalty and un-
derstanding at regional head-
quarters.
Chou En-lai said in January
this year that the Party Con-
gress would express its utter
condemnation of "rightist neo-
conservatism." The word con-
servatism has undergone a
change in the Communist
dictionary since Conservatives
ceased to exist, and now usu-
ally describes bureaucratic
bumbling. Of this it is certain
from China's own Press there
is plenty. Since the bureau-
crats' guiding spirit is the
Party, this is, of course, ar-
ticles of the Party.
Larger Committee
The Central Committee, for
which there have been no
elections since 1945, needs
fresh blood. The seventh
Congress elected a committee of
only 44 full members, of whom
five have died, three appear
to be in semi-retirement and
two (Kao Kang and Jao Shu-
shih) have been purged.
The new Central Committee,
which, of course, controls ab-
solutely both Party and Gov-
ernment, is likely to be larger
and to contain several of the
present alternate mem-
bers (four of whom are in
active committee posts already)
and several Ministers.
The Congress can hardly
spring any such surprises as
did the 30th Party Congress
of the Soviet Union, which
was the last time the Party
attitude to "the cult of the in-
dividual" has already been
defined: it is that wayward
individualism is wrong but
that the true leader has an
essential place in Communist
progress. Mao Tse-tung's po-
sition appears to be unassail-
able.

Party Loosens Hold on Thought

By O. M. GREEN

THE Eighth National Com-
munist Party promises to be
of exceptional importance
in deciding how far the new
freedoms are compatible with
party dictation.

There has been a revolt
of writers, educationists
and scientists against the of-
ficial dictation that all
their work must "serve the
people" — otherwise, ex-
pound the party line. At the
conference of the Writers' Union,
leading writers de-
nounced the "narrow and
monotonous themes" imposed
on creative work; the judg-
ing of books purely by their
political value; the sharp re-
buking of authors of humo-

rous satires that they were
"slandering the people."

A few months ago, such
protests would have been de-
nounced as counter-revolu-
tionary. This time, the official
"People's Daily" published an
approving report of the con-
ference, and a series of
articles on the importance of
"letting all schools of thought
prevail." The Ministry of
Higher Education summoned
a conference of 56 chancel-
lors and deans of colleges to
revise the educational system.
There was a call for the help
of scientists; they must not
be cold-shouldered merely be-
cause they were trained in
the West. Students and
peasants must not have their
work impaired by excessive
attendance at political lec-
tures.

It is a question of free-
dom of thought that will
cause most discussion at the
National Congress. A possible
line for Congress to take
was indicated recently in a
long address by Lu Ting-
si, head of the Propaganda
Department, in which he
drew the subtle distinction
that while literature, art and
science are not identical with
politics, yet they have a re-
lation to politics; any suspicion
of counter-revolutionary taint
must instantly be crushed.

But the Minister went on
to make a startlingly new
concession — that "those
within the ranks" (i.e. honest
supporters of the Govern-
ment) "who are not revolu-
tionaries" should be allowed
to write confessions against
their convictions and will
even be allowed to reply to
the charges. If this does not
mean the end of "brainwash-
ing," it certainly suggests much wider
freedom of thought than hitherto. It is
significant that in recent
months the Communists have
made a tremendous parade
of their leniency even to-
wards proved counter-revolu-
tionaries.

Concurrently with the re-
cognition that the force of
Chinese public opinion can-
not safely be ignored (as the
wise men of Peking always
recognized), there are un-
mistakable signs of a new
trend in China's foreign
policy. Dates from the Ban-
gkok Conference, where Mr.
Chou En-lai first realized the
suspicion of China's ambitions
felt by all her neighbours; he
found for her looming super-
power. The Communists are
now making a peace agreement
with the Communist Pathet Lao,
the moderated tone of Pe-
king Radio against the im-

perialists, all point in the
same direction.

Most striking of all was
Mr. Chou's statement at a
Press conference on the eve
of the Suez Conference. While
he supported Egypt's right to
nationalize the Canal, Mr.
Chou added that the principle
of free navigation must be
respected because this con-
cerned everybody. He ex-
pressed confidence that a com-
promise could be reached by
Britain. The Chinese and
British have been known for
dealing with matters calmly.
Mr. Chou said, adding that
Britain and France had done
much to reduce tension in
Asia since World War II and
should not undo this by hasty
action.

Nobody expects the Com-
munist leopard to change his
spots overnight. The invasion
of the Burmese Wa States is
a blot on China's peaceful
coexistence which other
Asian will not fail to notice.
But against this inevitable
symptom of opposition with-
in the party to Mr. Chou's
policy, there does seem rea-
son to believe that practical
considerations of China's wel-
fare are taking precedence
over the narrow-minded dog-
ma of the fanatics. China
needs peace at home and
abroad if her great schemes
of industrialization are to
be realized and employment
found for her looming super-
power. And these plans re-
quire much more from abroad
than Russia can supply.
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VISITORS' GALLERY

U.S. Professor Here On Labour Study

By ERIK HALLER

AS part of a world study of
the Labour Movement and
Economic Development being
undertaken by the Ford
Foundation, a 30-year-old
Jewish professor from the U.S.
has given the opportunity
of coming to Israel to study
the Histadrut. For Profes-
sor Irvin Sobel of Washing-
ton University, St. Louis, it
is an ideal year of spending
his Sabbath year, and his
wife whom he has brought to
Israel with him, is no less de-
lighted about the idea.

During the four or five
weeks that Professor Sobel
has been here, he has spent
much time in the office which
has been given to him by the
Histadrut. He has access
to "Top Secret" docu-
ments of the Histadrut's most
exclusive committees, apart
from being able at very short
notice to have sent to him
from the archives reports of
every conference and execu-
tive committee meeting since
the organization was founded.
He is also being assisted in
his research by national ap-
pointees who are providing
him with details of the gen-
eral economic development of
the country as recorded in
government and pre-govern-
ment documents.

In addition to his "paper
work," the visitor will speak
at various public meetings and
sections of Histadrut activity on
all levels and will spend some
time with anti-Histadrut ele-
ments getting the other side
of the picture. He said that he
was anxious to do more talk-
ing than reading during his
stay and will be taking back
to the U.S. much of the litera-
ture on the subject which can
just as profitably be stud-
ied there.

On the basis of his research
here, Professor Sobel will first
write an essay on the Israel
Labour movement and then a
book on the subject. Soon to
be published is another book
written by the visitor, "Lab-
our Mobility in Small Com-
munities," which deals with
some of the problems faced
by Israel in the planning of
greater productivity and full
employment. It is likely that
the young professor will be
asked to advise the Govern-
ment on this subject during
his stay. Another side line
will be lectures which Profes-
sor Sobel will deliver to
workers in the Histadrut as
visiting professor.

The first book written by
Professor Sobel, "The Negro
in the American Economy,"
reflects one of his other
spare-time interests. He is a
member of the Board of Di-
rectors of the "Urbana
League," an organization with
branches in 12 major U.S.
cities, whose aims are to im-
prove the lot of Negroes, en-
sure their better jobs and
representatives in the com-
munities in which they live.

In spite of reports which ap-
pear from time to time in
the world Press, the position
of the U.S. Negro has im-
proved immensely during the past
10 years, Professor Sobel said,
"partly because of full em-
ployment, partly as a result of
Supreme Court decisions and
partly with a gradual shift-
ing of attitude to Negroes on
the part of a large segment of
the population."
Professor Sobel, who is a
member of a Reform temple
in St. Louis, has definite views
about the introduction of his
religion to Israel. He believes
that something must develop which
will fill in the tremendous gap
between extreme orthodoxy
and lack of religion. He re-
quires that American Jew-
ry must be able to trans-
plant here.



SLAMPS TO THE LEFT, SLAMPS TO THE RIGHT
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Readers' Letters

COTTON PEST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a former contri-
butor to your paper on mat-
ters agricultural, I was abso-
lutely delighted to read your
Correspondent, whose notes
delight us, made the same
mistake, in her article on the
Boll Weevil in your issue of
September 2, as did your other
correspondents who, after all,
are not conversant with entom-
ology.

The pest, which gives our
cotton growers and exports
such a headache is not the
boll weevil (Anthonomus
grandis) — which is admitted
to be the pest of cotton in the
U.S. — but the spiny boll-
worm, so called because it
has spiny hairs on its back
and bores into the developing
cotton bolls which drop off
or else produce inferior, stam-
ped cotton fibre.

The spiny bollworm (Earias
insulana) is widespread in
Syria and Iraq and has
given entomologists quite a
headache until Eddin was
found to give a measure of
control. With the great pro-
gress made in recent years,
both in the development of
new, more potent insecticides,
and in the technique of ap-
plication, it is to be hoped
that the plant protection ex-
perts of the Ministry of Agri-
culture will find an effective
method for the control of this
pest, which has already caused
great damage.

Understandably, cotton
growers are anxious about the
future of their crop. However,
recent entomological history
would indicate that prospects
are fair, to say the least, from
long-term view.
Yours etc.,
AGRONOMIST
(Name and Address Supplied)
Ra'anana, September 2.

Correspondent Replies

Sir, — 'Agronomist' is per-
fectly right and my apologies
are due to him and to the un-
usually maligned boll weevil.
My mistake is all the more
unforgivable since I went
out to see the creature —
and in spite of its hairs,
never recoiled!
Yours, etc.,
PAULA ARENOLD
Benyamina, September 11.

TELEPHONE CHARGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In a letter published
by you on August 21, A.E.
complains of the increased
charge of 120 pruta for tele-
phone calls from shops, etc.
We should like to point out
that the post office manage-
ment has no control over the
charges demanded by private
subscribers.

On the other hand, we are
trying to expand the net-
work of public telephone
booths and last year, more
than 50 public telephones

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trying to expand the net-
work of public telephone
booths and last year, more
than 50 public telephones

HELETSZ OIL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your "716 Head-
lines" in your Rosh Hashana
issue, you stated that on Sep-
tember 22 oil was struck at
Slicker by the Lapidota Com-
pany.
We should like to point out
that drilling has been and is
being done jointly by our
company and Messrs. Lapi-
dota.
Yours, etc.,
X. FIDELMAN
Israel Oil Prospectors
Corporation Ltd.
Haifa, September 9.

PEN FRIENDS

IRABEILLE SILVER, 19, of 90
Yankee Road, Durban, South
Africa, would like to correspond
with an Israeli. She is studying
at the Hebrew Teachers' Sem-
inary in Johannesburg, is fond
of reading and various kinds of
sports and has not over 100
of scribbles.
LOUISE YOUNG, 22, of 2
Scott Road, Kuala Lumpur, Ma-
laysia, would like to have pen pals
in Israel.
Other Letters on Page 7

YESTERDAY'S NEABS Incitement

Press

If the Arabs forget their
"bounden duty" to hate
Israel for one moment, writes
Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'avoda),
and if they were "unaware"
that they must stir up strife
between Israel and the Arabs?
Hussein's request of Bagh-
dad to send him Iraqi troops
to counter Egyptian influence
under the pretext of meeting
the so-called Israeli threat
writes Harnut, would in effect
extend the border of Iraq to
the Old City of Jerusalem
and should make us sit up
and take notice. Israel must
make it clear that the entry
of these troops will free Is-
rael to liberate those parts of
the country that are in Jer-
dan hands.

Hakel (Poulet Agadat Yis-
rael) writes that the U.N.
notice of September 12 to the
Jordan authorities in con-
nection with the murder of
the six Israeli soldiers, had
warned that if the Commis-
sion of Enquiry found that the
soldiers had been murdered
in Israeli territory, Jordan
would be burdened with a
heavy responsibility. Well, the
verdict is there, and it now
remains to be seen how Mr.
Hammaraskjold will react.

Clear Responsibility

Britain cannot argue, writes
Omer (Histadrut), that it is
not responsible for the NEABS
broadcasts. NEABS has al-
ready complained that British
agents are actively inciting
the Arabs of Jordan, Syria
and Lebanon against Israel,
and it is not so much his
concern for Israel that has
caused him to complain but
rather that their attention is
being diverted from his strug-
gle over Suez. There is no



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announces the opening, beginning November 1, 1956, of a

Course in Physical Metallurgy

leading to a professional diploma or the degree of Master
of Science. The course is open to holders of the degree of
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering or in Chem-
ical Technology. Graduate assistantships or fellowships
are available to suitable candidates.

Candidates are requested to submit their applications, including
curriculum vitae, copies of diploma, a recent photograph,
names and addresses of three references to the Secretary for
Academic Staff of the Technion, who will be glad to supply
further details.

DAN HOTEL CLUB

ANNOUNCES THE
Opening of the Winter Season

Tomorrow, SEPTEMBER 13

The NICHOLAS BROTHERS

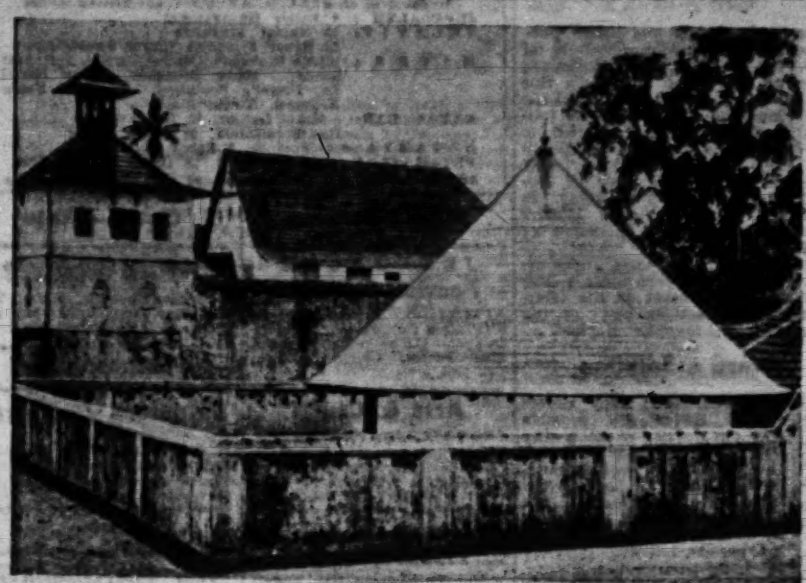
The Roof Garden will be open tonight for the last time this season.

20th Century Fox Dancing and Singing Stars

Occur Prize Winners for Top Dancing

For table reservations phone 2111

A PEOPLE OLD AS HISTORY



By Elizabeth Partridge
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
in India

A PEOPLE as old as history itself but so far—without an historic past—26,000 Jews, one of the smallest but most prosperous minorities, many of whom have lived in this country for 19 centuries. That obscurity of their history is equalled only by its interest, and the story of their survival has the fascination of a romance.

The White Jews of Cochin have remained a distinct community, with very little intermarriage, since they established themselves in Malabar in the south-west coast of India before the birth of Christ. Today, in the maze of narrow streets around the Fardes Synagogue in Cochin, you identify them instantly. Their pale, aristocratic faces contrast sharply with the darker complexion of the southern Dravidians, and they still wear the sandals and medieval cap of their ancestors who first sailed to India.

India's Jews arrived in several groups. According to one Cochin chronicle, they spring from the descendants of the Ephraimites, banished by Shalmaneser, who fled to India under the leadership of Rabbi Semcha. Another legend claims that it was the descendants of Manassah who settled in Malabar about 700 B.C. at least is established; there was a flourishing Jewish settlement at Musiris or Shingli—now the fishing harbour Cranganore—but then rich port—before the Common Era. King Solomon's peacocks and apes were brought from this fertile coastal strip.

There was another Jewish influx into this country after the destruction of the Second Temple by Emperor Titus in 70 C.E. and the Jewish persecution which followed. The Bar Kochba rebellion in the second century. About 10,000 people then settled on the Malabar coast, and their descendants still speak Hebrew in its Palestinian dialect. The *Notitia de Judeis de Cochin* also records that some 70,000 Jews from Nabatea migrated there in 300 C.E.

The third group of Jews came to India from Persia when the persecution of the Assyrian church was extended to the Jewish community under the Sassanids in the fifth century. Thus they trace their descent back to the days of Esther and Mordechai and the Royal Line of David.

The majority of the Jewish community—known as Beni Israel—established itself at the end of the 18th Century in Bombay and Calcutta, the two main centres of commerce. In these two cities there are just over 20,000 Jews. They are probably descended from refugees who

A Synagogue in Cochin

Left: Hejaz after the 7th Century and landed at Navang on the south Konkani coast. Mostly Baghdadis, they settled during the 16th Century. In the South, the Jewish community was depleted by conversion to Christianity, and most Syrian Christians having Jewish blood in them today. Legend has it that St. Thomas was brought to India (circa 52 C.E.) by the merchant Habban and that he was greeted at the King's palace by a Jewish flute player. Equally, the Jewish minority in India has been increased by conversions to Judaism.

The history of the White Jews of Cochin—who have been accepted and even protected from foreign persecution by the powerful Hindu community—holds an obvious lesson for the world today. In Cochin's Fardes Synagogue you can still see inscribed copper plates which cede certain lands to the Jews and promise them peace and Hindu friendship "so long as the nation is found in later days. This friendship treaty, drawn up between the Malabar king and Joseph Rabban, Prince of the Jews, is based on an admirable mutual respect and tolerance. Evidence that the White Jews played an active part in the Hindu Samudra Goldsmith, the most famous of the synagogue woodcarvers of Bromberg, David Goldblatt, a herald of Yiddish writing, Jacob Goldschmidt, etc.—the vocation of their forefathers. It is fascinating to study the names of the Christian guides, the profession of goldsmith was often quasi-synonymous with "Jew," and we still find this to be so in the countries of Northern Africa today.

Today few Jews are directly connected with goldsmith work, though many families have perpetuated the name of Goldsmith. Goldschmidt, etc.—the vocation of their forefathers. It is fascinating to study the names of the Christian guides, the profession of goldsmith was often quasi-synonymous with "Jew," and we still find this to be so in the countries of Northern Africa today.

When India's Jews eventually were persecuted it was entirely foreign-initiated. In the 16th Century the Moors, under the Sassanids in the fifth century. Thus they trace their descent back to the days of Esther and Mordechai and the Royal Line of David.

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SOME days ago, I received a very flattering invitation from the authorities. A force to be reckoned with in our political life asked me whether I would be disposed to deliver a brief lecture at the New Year festival of the Tradition Nurturing Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The audience would largely be composed of new immigrants who had just graduated from their first Upan, and I, as a journalist, would symbolize the etc.-nature of the tradition inherited from generation to generation.

Naturally, I could not spoil their fun by refusing to speak. The festival hall was checkered, full, especially the stage, where at a long table, about 80 notabilities were sitting in their best dark suits. The organization was exemplary; the ceremony should have started at 6 p.m., and by 7 p.m., many were already in their seats.

I met the Force To Be Reckoned With and his face lit up with sheer joy when he saw me. "I was really desperate!" he greeted me. "You saved the day showing up. Perhaps we'd better fix your place among the speakers. Just a moment..."—here the Force pulled out a long roll of paper wound round his wrist. "Let's see. Immediately after the lighting of the lights, Prof. Shleswiger-Holstein, the director of the Upan, greets the Minister present, then Dr. Blum, Director General of the Tradition Nurturing Department opens the festival."

"The first speaker is Felix Tolstai Shani, the Minister of the Education Ministry. He greets the Minister present, then Dr. Blum, Director General of the Tradition Nurturing Department opens the festival."

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han. Discussions arose between the two brothers of leading family for the title, and the younger brother, supported by converted slaves, slaughtered many who had joined his older brother. At this stage, neighbouring princes intervened and dispossessed the Jews of their principalities. But it was with the growth of Portuguese power that the darkest chapter of this history was written. Early in the 16th Century, the Portuguese

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Governor-General wrote to Lisbon for permission to exterminate the Jews "once by one as I come across them." In 1500, the Inquisition was set up but the Jews were saved from extinction by Hindu traditional hospitality. In fact, they were so staunchly protected by the Raja of Cochin, that the Portuguese historian, Du Barre, refers to him as the "King of the Jews."

Until the second half of the 18th Century, the White Jews of Cochin and the Beni Israel group were unaware of each other's existence. In the early days the Beni Israel were mainly land cultivators and oil pressers—the traditional craft of their Galilean ancestors. Neighbours knew them as Shammas Tall or "Saturday Oilmen" because of their Sabbath observance.

It was from India that Jews migrated all over the East. The medieval Jews of Oeylon (9th to 13th Centuries) came from Malabar, and at Kungu in China there is a memorial stone (1488) enumerating 70 clans who trace their origin to Jewish immigrants from Malabar in the 11th Century. Another memorial stone dated 1511 lays down that they should "in everything follow the ceremonies that have been introduced from India."

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TIARA OF SAITAPHARNES

By Heinz E. Kiewe

JEWES have been closely connected with goldsmith work since biblical days. In Europe, before the establishment of the Christian religion, the profession of goldsmith was often quasi-synonymous with "Jew," and we still find this to be so in the countries of Northern Africa today.

Today few Jews are directly connected with goldsmith work, though many families have perpetuated the name of Goldsmith. Goldschmidt, etc.—the vocation of their forefathers. It is fascinating to study the names of the Christian guides, the profession of goldsmith was often quasi-synonymous with "Jew," and we still find this to be so in the countries of Northern Africa today.

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The Tiara of Saitapharnes

Greek and half-Scythian. Chappel Hochmann paid 1,000 rubles, which went out to IL5,000 today, for the work. He never told Rhoukhomowsky the object of his purchase.

Some time later exciting news arrived in Odessa in the form of a cutting from the Paris paper, "Figaro." An antique tiara had been purchased by the Louvre. It was a golden tiara of the Hellenistic period. According to the article, it had been discovered by some Russian peasants in Crimea where it had lain buried for almost 2,000 years. The Viennese art dealer, Yegor, had arranged to smuggle the crown across the Russo-Austrian border. The Louvre had acquired it for the sum of 250,000 francs (IL500,000 today).

The tiara was Rhoukhomowsky's. It was breathtaking news to the goldsmith, a glorious hour which he had never dreamed. After all,

he came from a tiny little village of Central Russia, where he had been working as a peasant goldsmith for a long time. He had never received any art instruction. To think that he was having his work displayed at the Louvre, that it was being praised as an "inspiration," a dream of an ancient craftsman of a kind no living person of modern age could ever achieve! The fact that his work was being used in a house ranked, but he did not speak up immediately.

A number of members of the Duma considered it their duty to awaken the "conscience" of the Tsar. Who had smuggled this valuable antique over the frontier behind the back of the Tsarist security police? How had a work of such national importance been allowed to pass illegally into the hands of France?

An "Imperial Commission" investigating reported from Paris that "under the pre-

deny of Prof. Salomon Reinach, the well known archaeologist, the Louvre Committee had invited opinions of leading French goldsmiths and gold experts. They had, after most careful tests, confirmed the antiquity of the tiara, made of gold of a consistency known only to the antique world. Collecting and restoring the tiara, the Board of the Louvre Museum had unanimously approved the purchase. It was, as it appeared, a skilful purchase, since excavations at Cyprus and Antioch had unearthed during the negotiations goldsmith work of a decorative and narrative similarity to those of the tiara."

Later, however, a Russian Professor and Wilhelm von Bohde of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin discovered mistakes in the epigraphy of the tiara of Saitapharnes. Rhoukhomowsky, arriving in Paris, was whisked off secretly to a hotel, told to refuse interviews, and instructed to wait for further news. He was having his work displayed at the Louvre, that it was being praised as an "inspiration," a dream of an ancient craftsman of a kind no living person of modern age could ever achieve! The fact that his work was being used in a house ranked, but he did not speak up immediately.

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When Herzl was in Russia

By JOSEF FRAENKEL

THE world always regarded Russia as a land of mystery and mysterious politics, and, as far as Jews were concerned, a land of tears and suffering.

When Theodor Herzl began his diplomatic demarches with the aim of establishing the "Jewish State," his political plans, of course, included Russia. There were between five million and six million Jews living in Russia at that time, and Herzl hoped to make it possible for several millions of them — "the pioneers" — to go to Palestine once he had received the "Charter" from the Sultan.

It now became imperative to familiarise Russian public opinion with Zionism. The Tsar exercised great influence in Constantinople and in Palestine, where there were many Russian churches, missions, hospitals and schools. Every year thousands of Russians made the pilgrimage to Palestine, and in Jerusalem an organisation called the Imperial Russian Palestine Society was very active and influential.

Selling Crowned Heads Herzl conferred with the Sultan, the German Emperor, Joseph Chamberlain, the King of Italy, the Pope, the Austrian Foreign Minister and other statesmen. This he did not as a representative of the "Neue Freie Presse" but as President of the Zionist Organisation. An audience with a King or Minister implied recognition of political Zionism, and the great and small powers alike soon came to regard Herzl as the author of a new international speaker of the Jewish people.

Even before the first Zionist Congress (Basle, 1897) Herzl asked the Grand Duke Friedrich I of Baden and Prince (later King) Ferdinand of Bulgaria to bring political Zionism and its aims to the attention of the Tsar in order to prepare the ground for an audience in Petersburg. The first Zionist Congress, held in Basel, 1897, was attended by Jewish, Russian and liberal Russian circles. It also showed great understanding of the Zionist idea.

Russian newspapers reported the speeches and resolutions from Basel, and there were many friendly comments. The Russian Government asked its Swiss representative for a confidential report on the Congress. But only a few Russian politicians gave public expression to their attitude towards Zionism.

On the occasion of the third Zionist Congress (Basel, 1899), Prince Trautskol, Governor of Minsk, said: "The Russian Government has no objection to the movement, and the Russian Government regards it as highly praiseworthy that the Jews, despite their long exile, have neither forgotten their land nor their creed." And Prince Obolensky, Governor of Kherson, said: "Zionism is well known to me. I have read all of Dr. Herzl's speeches and, although I am not a Zionist, I must say that I greatly admire and respect the endeavours made by the Jews towards its realisation."

Herzl saw to it that the Tsar was kept informed about Zionist development. When Tsar Nicolai II visited Germany in 1899, the Grand Duke of Baden discussed Zionism with him and asked that Herzl be granted an audience with the Russian ruler. It appeared that the Tsar was well informed about the Zionist movement, and that he was favourably impressed by it—but the audience was not granted. The Tsar's Foreign Minister, Muraviev, opposed the granting of such an audience, although he declared that Zionism was declared

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ter for the Interior, whose name was linked with the sad events of Kishinev, immediately ordered measures against the Zionist Organisation. Zionist meetings were prohibited, and Zionists were persecuted. As far back as 1890, the Minister for Finance, Witte, had forbidden "Jewish Colonial Trust" founded by Herzl, and now it had become dangerous to collect funds for the Keren Kayemet. Plevne and White, the two most powerful and most feared men in Russia, hated the Jews. Depression and despair seized Russian Jewry. Herzl now considered a visit to Russia not only as a political step but as a humanitarian necessity. His mere presence would inspire Russian Jewry and give them courage to carry on.

In May, 1902, Suttner wrote to the Russian ruler at Herzl's request, but again without success. At the same time, Herzl contacted Minister Plevne and Constantine Petrovich Polyakovskiy, the "Chief Inspector" of the Russian Holy Synod, in "official" adviser of the Tsar and hater of Jews. Catholics and Protestants alike. Herzl was informed that the Tsar could not receive him.

In Petersburg lived the Polish writer Pauline Kerner-Pietrowska, a leading fighter for women's rights who had made it her task to bring about an improvement of the lot of working women. She received a letter from Herzl, and she, a Polish woman, saw the value of Zionism and tried to win Plevne for the Zionist idea. Herzl had been in correspondence with Plevne since August, 1902, and in June 1903, he asked her to persuade Plevne to invite him to Petersburg. Plevne said that he would be glad to meet an "interesting personality like Dr. Herzl."

Interview with Plevne. Accompanied by Dr. N. Katzenelson, the Dutch Foreign Minister Beaufort and the journalist W.T. Sted (Review of Reviews), Herzl himself also went to the Hague, where Suttner invited him to the Russian delegate, Johann von Bloch, a converted Jew, whose works had influenced Tsar Nicolai II. In his decision to issue a manifesto for peace, Bloch and Herzl became good friends. They had similar slogans. Bloch said: "Peace is no longer Utopia; Herzl: 'Zionism is no Utopia.'"

Although Herzl attended the conference merely as an observer, he indirectly helped the peace movement. When German delegate, Dr. Zorn, became involved in a serious argument with the Russians, Herzl wrote to the Grand Duke of Baden asking him to bring the matter to the attention of Kaiser Wilhelm in view of the danger to Germany. Kaiser Wilhelm read Dr. Zorn to Berlin.

The Russian delegation was greatly impressed by this incident, and called a report to Tsar Nicolai II. Petersburg was informed that Dr. Herzl had been instrumental in removing an obstacle to peace. Nevertheless, neither Bloch and Suttner nor Grand Duke Ernest I, wigm von Hesse — a brother of the Empress of Russia — succeeded in obtaining an audience with the Tsar for Dr. Herzl. Nicolai II expressed himself in favour of Zionism — but refused to receive Herzl.

On April 19, 1903, the notorious pogrom of Kishinev occurred. Plevne, the Minister

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CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF PRESS

Liberties and the Law

From HAIM H. COHEN
Attorney General of Israel
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

I am leading article "Freedom and License" in the Jerusalem Post of August 25, 1956, and more recently in a Round Table broadcast over Kol Yisrael. As others—less civilized and restrained than the Jerusalem Post—have fallen into similar errors, it must be that I was too brief to make my meaning clear or that I have expressed myself badly. I should, therefore, like to restate more fully the principles by which I was guided in preparing the establishment of a Press Council.

I said over Kol Yisrael:

Every right which the law bestows is a trust (pikudon) with which the State entrusts its citizens, and it is, therefore, not for them to abuse that trust and maintain that all these rights, all this liberty, are theirs by birthright, and that the State does not have the right to restrict them. It is not for them to say: "We have a right to this, and you will not be able to restrict it."

Before saying this, I was confronted at the Round Table with a question which I put in my article in the Jerusalem Post: "What is the right of the State to restrict the freedom of the press?"

The answer to this question is not only a right, it is also a duty. Freedom is not lack of inhibition, nor exemption from the rights of others and of duties towards others, nor lack of consideration or responsibility. The freedom of the press is no exception.

The freedom of the press is not a right which the State owes to its citizens, but a right which the State owes to the world. It is a right which the State owes to the world, and it is a right which the State owes to the world.

I submit that there were true statements of the law as it stands not only in Israel, but in every free democracy the world over. They have nothing whatsoever to do with "old battles" of "man versus state," nor with concepts of absolutism or omnipotent states. They are an elementary proposition of the law, not a personal statement of my own philosophy.

State's Endorsement

The freedom of the press and all other freedoms and liberties, as indeed all rights, are not enforceable as against a person interfering with them, unless the interference is authorized and protected by law; or, in other words, unless the State has enacted a law to protect them, or in the language of constitutions, to guarantee them.

There may be rights—sometimes called moral rights—which are not defined or protected by law, but which are enforceable, and no one owes a legal duty to respect them, because they lack the endorsement of the State. Historically speaking, the State does not create rights; legally speaking, it does not so much by inventing them, as by defining and protecting them.

I cannot do better than quote from Sir Thomas Erskine Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence (12th ed. P. 86):

It may be as well to re-state in a few words precisely what

is meant by saying that any person has a right. It is a right which the State entrusts its citizens, and it is, therefore, not for them to abuse that trust and maintain that all these rights, all this liberty, are theirs by birthright, and that the State does not have the right to restrict them.

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imposing duties on the holders of the right. The State, while protecting the right, expects the duty of the holder of the right. There are many instances in which the rights are not enforced so long as the correlating duties have not been fulfilled; but there are other instances in which the violation of the correlating duty is punished, not by withholding the enforcement of the right, but by imposing penalties.

Duty to State
It is in these latter cases that the State, by its legislation, will see to it, and has the duty to see to it, in my submission, that the men on whom the rights are to be conferred may reasonably be expected to fulfill the duties correlating to these rights; the holders of the rights are

Attention has lately been focused, among other

matters affecting the country's future, on the Press and the measures which may need to be taken to raise its standards. The Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohen, in an article in the "Journalist's Yearbook" and in a subsequent radio broadcast, has advocated the formation of a Press Council, seemingly government-appointed, though with a majority of its members drawn from the ranks of journalists.

That would be giving power to license (or "authorities")—the distinction, hardly matters, "journalists" and to exercise disciplinary powers including the power to withdraw a journalist's licence and to order the suspension or closing down of a newspaper.

In a recent editorial (August 24, 1956), The Jerusalem Post has taken issue with that position, seeing in it a possible threat to the freedom of the press and a manifestation of a dangerous tendency to regard human rights as privileges which may at will be bestowed, restricted and withdrawn by the State. Today we publish a letter from the Attorney-General giving a full exposition of his basic views and another letter, commenting on these views from the dean-elect of the University Faculty of Law.

like trustees that they will fulfill their duties.

Much of the misunderstanding, I am afraid, is due to the ominous meaning which many people attach to the word "State." If even the leader of the Jewish Press, Mr. Haim Cohen, in his editorial in the Jerusalem Post jumps to conclusions of "omnipotence" and "new absolutism" as soon as he hears a man speak of the State as the creator or protector of rights, or other erudite writers may perhaps be accused for not being able to differentiate between State and Government. But there is no mystery about the word "State" when employed in its simple legal meaning in which I employed it: the State is the organized citizenry or community as a whole, acting through its legislative and executive organs to give laws, through its courts to enforce them, and through its government to administer them. It is to this organized community as a whole that the press (as all other holders of rights) owes its duty; it is of this organized community, called the State, that it holds the trust.

I hope that when a Press Council is established in Israel on the lines contemplated (it does not matter so much to me whether with or without a Minister as chairman), it will contribute, to a considerable extent, to the justification with which the State puts its trust in the press, the holders of the great freedom.

Legal Limitations
Every legal right entails legal duties. The fact that my right is protected means that I am under a duty not to interfere with the lawful exercise of others. But it also means that I may not exercise my right unless within the law, subject to such limitations as the law may impose, whether generally or in respect of that particular right. Many countries have codes which provide that no right may be exercised so as to cause damage to another person.

In the particular field of freedom of the press, our law prohibits libellous and seditious publications, thereby

and volunteer soldiers of West Germany which mistakenly recalls the attitude of strikers to blacklegs.

What will happen when conscription is put into effect next year? At the moment, only two things are reasonably safe to predict: first, that the conscription issue will be predominant in next summer's election campaign; second, that conscientious objectors will become a major administrative and constitutional problem. A "League of Conscientious Objectors," founded a few weeks ago, has almost at once gathered 10,000 members, as its chairman, Herr Koepfer announced at a Press conference in Cologne this month, and has established "conscientious objector" advice bureaux in three major cities, Hanover, Dortmund and Frankfurt. Within the next few weeks, it intends to open such bureaux in another 12 cities. A test case in the Constitutional Court has also been brought.

The nervousness with which all this is received in army circles is illustrated by a public outburst by Major General Hermann, the present commanding officer at Mainz, who declared a few days ago that conscientious objectors were either Communists or cowards, and that the only way to deal with them was to put them in "concentration camps." This, in turn, has been taken very badly by West German public opinion, and it looks as if the matter will be taken up in the Bundestag when it reconvenes this month.

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It is here, I suspect, that the philosophy of the Press Council differs from the approach of the Attorney-General. In point of positive law, it is not the rights asserted by individuals and groups or claiming deviation from the norm of an entire society that matter, but the rights "created" or "acknowledged" by the State. The difference between these two approaches is significant historically and socially, but not legally.

It is also true that the State may validly discriminate against the concept of rights according to the individual as a "privilege" (a term which, incidentally, the Attorney-General does not use in print, for it holds connotations which make it the very antithesis of "inalienable" rights on "trust" for the State. On the other, adherents of the theory of "inalienable" rights do not mean that these rights cannot be alienated; what they mean is that these rights ought not to be alienated or restricted except for the most imperative reasons. Adherents of the theory of "rights held on trust" mean that it is permissible for the State to interfere with, prohibit or limit the exercise of these rights in order to the individual with relative ease.

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New Tidings from Aswan

By KLAUS LIVEN

WITH the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the Aswan Dam affair has become very hazy in the eyes of the general public although it is remembered, more or less, that the nationalization was part of Egypt's reaction to the withholding of Western aid for the building of the dam.

On the other hand, I do believe that the freedom of the press is of proven value; that, unless it is free, it is not the profession is part and parcel of that freedom; and that the laws actually in force, if energetically applied, are sufficient to deal with occasional abuses.

Danger of Party-Key
Least of all, am I convinced by the thought, developed by the Attorney-General in his article in the "Journalist's Yearbook," that where the Mandatory authorities saw fit to license editors and publishers, only the Government and its agencies, with its greater interest in public welfare, ought to extend the licensing system to all journalists. The contrary line of thought seems to me more appropriate; if even the authorities of a colonial regime were enough to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension of the "party-key" system and the decrease of genuine individual independence prevailing in Israel there is a real danger that, with a non-judicial body authorized to license journalists and to discipline them and their papers, we may see the extension

AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ONE OF THE VITAL ECONOMIC ISSUES OF THE DAY

Employment for the Redundant Worker

INDUSTRIALIZATION and the rapid growth of productivity, not to speak of automation, are raising all over the world the problem of "efficiency dismissals" and guaranteeing the security of redundant workers. While it has not yet come to a head in Israel, as can be seen from the comparative survey below, it is rapidly becoming one of the major social and economic issues in a post-war society. We print below excerpts from reports by OPIB correspondents in the various industrialized countries, followed by a short comparison of conditions in Israel at present.

ENGLAND

It is only with the strike of workers at the British Motor Corporation factories last month over the abrupt dismissal of 4,000 men that the issue of responsibility to redundant workers can be said to have assumed importance in Britain. For the last ten years of full employment, and before that, the war years, it cannot be said to have been a major social question. True, there have been industries stricken by it — Lancashire cotton mills, notably. But the loss of jobs in new industries lessened the issue of who was to ease the transition. In Birmingham and Coventry, however, the alternative jobs now open to the automobile workers are mostly below the level of their former pay. Added to which the fantastic boom in recent years in the automobile industry had led them, it would seem, to feel that they at least had nothing to fear.

If agreement is now reached...

UNITED STATES

THE INDUSTRIAL CONTRACT

By Patrick O'Donovan

WITHOUT any parade of social theory and using the methods that industrialists use in their competition among themselves, U.S. labor has won for itself a rich system of benefits outside the wage packet. Full employment is not a part of the American scene. It is even accepted that in a dynamic industrial economy there must be occasional wastage of labor, dismissals, and unemployment periods when a man must search for his livelihood. Accepting this, American labor leaders have made considerable extent insured itself against avoidable suffering. Although "security" is dismissed as an un-American aspiration, the desire for it exists here as strongly as anywhere in the world and the intensely professional legal-minded union leaders have won their men a fair measure of it.

In America the basic system in labor relations is the industry-wide contract between the union and a consortium of management. Such a major contract was recently signed after a long and bitter strike between the steel union and the steel industry. The individual companies then make their arrangements in accordance with this basic contract which today usually includes a no-strike clause for the duration of the contract.

FRANCE

By Anne Purves

FRANCE has no general system of compensation for redundant workers. In the automobile industry, in particular, it is significant that the "social charter" drawn up last year for its 64,000 workers by the Renault works — which was considered very advanced — contains no clauses at all about compensation.

As far as automation is concerned Renault introduced this gradually after the war and has progressively extended it since. As production has increased steadily the number of workers has increased too, and the British problem has not been encountered. Renault is nonetheless wondering now if the British experience may not lead to demands for safeguards about compensation.

The general legal basis of compensation is simply that a man employed by the month, week, or day, is given a month's, week's or day's pay.

HOLLAND

NOTICE REQUIRED

By G. Aalbertsberg

HOLLAND has no system of compensation for discharged workers. But employers have to respect the rule that a notice should be given valid for as many weeks as the number of years the employee has worked for his firm, up to a maximum of 33 weeks.

On the other hand, workers, too, have to give notice when they want to resign. This notice amounts to the number of weeks equal to half the number of years they have been in the service of a company, up to a maximum of six weeks.

If the two parties do not agree, the question whether an employer may dismiss an employee or an employee may resign is decided by the Regional Labour Office which also act as...

mediators as is shown by the following figures:

From October 1, 1954, up to September 30, 1955, industrialists received the Regional Labour Office to be allowed to discharge a total number of 19,043 workers. Forty-five per cent were permitted, the number of rejections was five per cent. Of the remainder, as the heads of the Labour Offices managed to bring the parties to terms: 30 per cent.

ITALY

PRO-RATA DISMISSAL PAY

By Peter Cottrell

IN Italy agreements exist between the Confederation of Industry and the trades unions concerning both individual and collective dismissals, with variations for different branches of industry.

On a national basis for the engineering industry, collective dismissals resulting from redundancy entitle the workers to compensation on the following basis:

Four days' pay if the employee has been with the company for one year; six days' pay for each year of employment from one to four years; nine days' pay for each year from four to ten years; 12 days' pay for each year from 10 to 15 years, and 15 days' pay for each year thereafter.

An employee has been with a company for 15 or more years, he may claim a lump sum of 150 million lire (about £100,000) if he is dismissed.

For the rest, some firms have occasionally made ex gratia compensation payments to long service workers or employees whom they dismiss for reasons of force of circumstances. A general claim, as of right, to such compensation does not, however, exist.

Since the war, however, there has not been topical in Germany, as the last 10 years have seen constantly rising employment.

For other than individual reasons, have hardly occurred.

WEST GERMANY

NO PROVISION MADE

By Sebastian Haffner

WEST Germany knows no general compensation for workers who are "laid off" by their firms because of receding business, nor have the German trades unions ever attempted to get such compensation written into the conventions negotiated with the various industries.

The only cases in which West German labour courts have acknowledged a claim to compensation are those of individual dismissals without sufficient reasons. There are also cases in which workers who have been long standing participants in a firm's pension scheme have been granted...

SWEDEN

CONSULTATIONS WITH UNIONS

By P. E. Burke

THE basic agreement negotiated between the Swedish "Employers' Federation" and the Swedish Trades Union Congress in 1938, a worker who has been employed for at least nine months and is dismissed or laid off must be notified of the decision by the employer must notify a representative of the trades union concerned. Should circumstances be such that the emergency could not reasonably have been foreseen by the employer, notice should be as soon as practicable.

Whenever requested by an employee or trades union, consultation should immediately take place between the two.

INSURING for Worklessness

By Susan Strange

LONDON (OFNS). — ONE of the most advanced systems in the world of dealing with the problems of unemployed workers is operated, not by any national government, but by an embryo international one — by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

The pioneering work of ECSC on this question arose out of its agreed policy of a common market in coal and steel among the six participating countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg).

It was obvious that when coal mines and steel mills, hitherto heavily protected by tariffs, quotas and other discriminatory means, were suddenly exposed to free international competition, some would have to close down, and others would have to be rapidly modernized to stay in business.

To prevent this penalizing the workers, it was agreed in the original Treaty that the High Authority should be given special powers to deal with unemployment brought about by the common market (Article 23), and also with redundancy caused by large-scale mechanization and automation in the coal and steel industries (Article 56).

These powers enable it to use its own funds, consisting of output royalties and American loans to give redundant workers "ride-over" payments until they get new jobs, to finance their move to a new place and their re-training in new skills and even to invest in industrial development outside the coal and steel industries to provide them with alternative employment.

In practice, the funds of the High Authority are matched by the national governments applying for them, and plans for their use are worked out jointly.

So far, the High Authority has made energetic use of its powers; and even if its efforts have not always been entirely successful, it has undoubtedly set some very important precedents as far as the workers are concerned.

Two of its more successful schemes for example, have given substantial help to French and Italian steelworkers who otherwise would have been dismissed.

still resulted in a termination of labour relations and in 11 per cent the workers remained in their jobs.

Workers put in 20,530 requests to leave their jobs. In 43 per cent of these cases permission was granted, in 25 per cent it was refused. After the mediation by the Regional Offices another 22 per cent still left their jobs and the remaining 10 per cent stayed put.

because negotiations with the High Authority dragged on interminably, and because the trades unions were not prepared to speed up the machinery for setting it in motion. More should also be done to improve vocational training facilities, for dismissed workers and to permit free mobility of labour within the Community. The more so as problems of redundancy would be multiplied if ever a recession should hit Europe's coal and steel industries.

Israel's Unseen Workless

By Dan Davin

THE fact that invisible unemployment in Israel is at least three times as high as the official unemployment figures is seldom realized in the country. Who are those people, how do they subsist, and what chances do they have to become fully constructive employees?

There are no exact figures on our unregistered jobless, but it may be fairly estimated that the number is between 50,000 and 75,000 of them. The composition of this group is comparatively stable: it is made up almost entirely of unskilled residents of the poorer suburbs of the three cities and the smaller towns. The annual income of most of these unemployed may be no more than IL200, but they actually consume more than that, as quite a few of them grow some kind of food around their houses.

Although the law specifies that the unemployed is entitled to a certain allowance after a specified period without work, this sum is rarely paid, because most of the jobless are employed sporadically on afforestation, road building, terrace-clearing, etc. They may remain, however, without any work whatsoever for as long as six or eight months at a time.

The Government, the Jewish Agency and the JNF tackle these chronic unemployed cases in two ways. First, they try to impress on the unemployed the value of moving to Development Areas, where chances of steady employment are much better.

There is, however, the unemployed for a long period, training in a given occupation, such as a semi-skilled trade, orange, peanut or cotton picking. Since a large part of the group, however, is composed of men who are not intent on improving their standard of living and may therefore be termed chronically unemployed, the community can do little for them, except in emergency projects as the only solution.

THE problem of the redundant employee in industry and the services has not yet developed in Israel. Although it is readily evident that many of the country's industries, or individual plants and service firms are overstaffed, hardly any payrolls have been cut down.

The considerable pressure that has been exerted for a number of "efficiency dismissals" in the past few years has on the whole been unsuccessful. So far, there have been no significant cases of such dismissals, but many sanctioned by the Trade Unions, which thus contribute to their own way to the rise in invisible unemployment. In any case, should the redundant employees ever be dismissed, it is not clear what alternative employment will be found for them.

It has never been measured how many Israel employees shift from place to place of employment, but this turnover is definitely low, due to the employer's expensive contributions to the employees' welfare and social security benefits.

It is unclear how efficiency dismissals would affect Israel's labour market, or how the community would react to the unemployed. Those Israelis who are jobless at present, almost all recent immigrants, have never really been productively employed for a long period, they are often "social cases" or very nearly so.

because negotiations with the High Authority dragged on interminably, and because the trades unions were not prepared to speed up the machinery for setting it in motion. More should also be done to improve vocational training facilities, for dismissed workers and to permit free mobility of labour within the Community. The more so as problems of redundancy would be multiplied if ever a recession should hit Europe's coal and steel industries.

There is nothing surprising in this: when the Soviet Government, which runs the greatest colonial empire in the world, poses as the champion of small nations and hymns the glories of national sovereignty and self-determination, accusing the Western Powers of colonial exploitation and presenting itself as the protector of the oppressed, it is only what we should expect. That is to say, we know of the explicit authority of Lenin and Stalin, and by observing the practice of Khrushchev, those the lie is a favoured instrument of Kremlin policy. What we should not expect, and what is really disturbing at this time of day, is that this particular lie should still be believed in literate circles — or at least half believed, and allowed to go unchallenged.

Messrs. Khrushchev and Shepilov have a perfect right to criticize British policy towards Egypt, Britain, on the other hand, has a right to expect their remarks about British colonialism to be challenged by all who know, or should know, about Moscow colonialism — from Mr. Krishna Menon to Mr. John Foster Dulles. But they are not challenged; and the Soviet Government is still allowed to pose as the standard bearer of anti-colonialism. Why?

NO OVERSEAS COLONIES

It must have something to do with the sea. Except for one adventure on the Pacific coast of America, Russia has never had to look overseas for her colonies. And this seems to make all the difference in the world. It has enabled her to acquire a vast and polyglot empire, ruled always with an iron hand from Moscow, and frequently with terror, without ever being stigmatized as a colonial Power.

Paradoxically, the very ruthlessness of Muscovite centralization, with its calculated policy of Russification and its standardized form of government, has concealed the reality of Russian domination and exploitation of the many peoples which make up the Soviet Empire, while the flexibility and variety of other colonial nations, with their emphasis on the preservation of native tradition, has worked the other way. Thus, it is, for example, all too easy for Moscow to attack the British in Kenya without anybody thinking to ask: "What about the Russians in the Caucasus?"

This is not a discussion of the rights and wrongs of colonialism, of the wisdom or unwisdom of past and present Western colonial policies. It is simply a reminder of certain facts which should be in the minds of everyone between Washington and Delhi when sitting down at the same table with Russians to discuss the ordering of the modern world. In the 19th

century, Russia, like Britain, was a great colonial Power. During World War I, and at the time of the Revolution, Russia, for the moment, lost her colonies. Now Britain, of her own free will, is no longer a great colonial Power — while Russia has regained the old Czarist Empire in almost all its parts, and added to it, and still rules it from Moscow with a tyrant's hand.

Acquired by Violence

Whereas Britain, as a small island, acquired her Empire in the course of a long and bloody process of expansion outward over the immense Eurasian land mass. The people who did the expanding and subjugation were the Great Russians of the plains. These new forms about half the total population of the U.S.S.R. Their capital is Moscow, and through them, Moscow has subjugated well over 100 distinct nationalities with their own cultures and traditions, and varying religions. Some of these are tiny, and some are very large. Some have their own republics; many more have been simply swallowed up and absorbed. Some have been virtually exterminated.

According to the Constitution, the republics form a voluntary part of the Union, with the right of secession from it. But what happens if they show any independence? It was demonstrated bloodily in 1943, when the Soviet Government tried to punish certain minority nationalities because their loyalty was suspect. The Chechen-Ingush autonomous republic in the Caucasus, the Crimean Tatar autonomous republic were obliterated.

Their populations, every man, woman and child, were rounded up by the N.K.V.D. (secret police) and transported en masse to Siberia, those who were not killed resisting, those who did not

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